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GEN. JOHN B. GORDON GONE TO HIS REWARD.

ANOTHER OF THE SOUTH'S GREAT
CHIEFTAINS IS DEAD.

Commander-in-Chief of the United Con-
federate Veterans—The End Came at
His Home On Saturday Night.

Gen. John B. Gordon died at his winter home at Biscayne, Fla., at 10:05 o'clock Saturday night, after being unconscious nearly all day. The beginning of the end occurred Saturday afternoon, serious complications setting in, and by night his physicians had abandoned all hope, as his kidneys refused to secrete and uramic poison was very decided. His death was quiet. He fell peacefully to sleep and all was over.

Gen. Gordon became ill Wednesday afternoon with acute indigestion. He had suffered from the same trouble in Mississippi many months ago. At 11 o'clock Thursday morning a consultation of physicians was held and it was found that he was seriously and critically ill. His son, Major Hugh Gordon, who resides at Biscayne, was with him. A telegram was sent to his daughter, Mrs. Burton Smith, of Atlanta, calling her to his bed side. She was with him when he died. Gen. Gordon grew steadily worse until today, when he was unconscious most of the time.

Gen. and Mrs. Gordon had been in Florida this winter only three weeks before his death. His health had been unusually good prior to his fatal attack. He had bought a winter home at Biscayne three years ago, and had since been spending a portion of his winters there.

Gen. Gordon's body was shipped to his home at Kirkwood, near Atlanta, Ga., Sunday night, leaving Biscayne at 8 o'clock, and reached Atlanta Monday afternoon.

Gen. John Brown Gordon was born in Upson county, Ga., February 6, 1832. He was educated at the University of Georgia, studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but had practiced only a short time when he entered the Confederate army. He raised a regiment of cavalry for the Confederate service, but as that branch of the military force was not then required he organized a body of infantry, offered it to the Governor of his State, and went into the field with his troops, who received the nickname of "Raccoon Roughs," all the men having been raised on the Raccoon mountain.

In 1862 Gordon, as colonel, led his men into the famous battle of the Seven Pines, during which two-thirds of his command were either killed or wounded. When Gen. Rodes was wounded he relinquished his brigade to Gordon. The battles before Richmond and at Malvern Hill followed, and the gallantry of Gordon's brigade was conspicuous in each.

During Lee's march into Maryland Gordon was the first to cross the Potomac and for his coolness, bravery and skill was highly complimented by Gens. Rodes and Hill. He also achieved great distinction at Sharpsburg, where his regiment occupied the salient in the Confederate line. He was wounded five times during the engagement, and but for the heroic attentions of his few who uld have died. In speaking

of this battle Gen. Hill called Gordon the Chevalier Beyard of the army, a character given the lamented Kearney on the Federal side.

Upon recovering Gordon was made brigadier general and invested with the command of the Georgia brigade. A month later he was in command at Marye's Hill, in front of Fredericksburg, where he captured the heights by a brilliant charge.

In 1864 he won his richest laurels on the stormy lines of the Rapidan. The Confederate troops had been obliged to retreat after a long engagement. Gordon saw the condition of affairs and, suddenly turning his men, he charged upon the Federal troops, broke their line and captured an entire regiment.

Immediately after entering York, Pa., he met a large body of excited women and made them as gallant a speech as was ever spoken by a conqueror, concluding with the assurance: "I pledge you that not one private dwelling will be burned or robbed. So well do I know these men, I can safely promise the head of any one of them who insults a lady."

In 1867 Gen. Gordon was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia. His party claimed his election by a large majority, but his opponent, Rufus B. Bullock, was declared elected.

He was a member of the National Democratic Convention of '68 from Georgia, and a delegate at large to the Convention of '72.

He was elected to the United States Senate in that year, and took his seat in March following, succeeding Joshua Hill, Republican.

His noble, untiring and successful efforts in behalf of South Carolina during the great campaign of 1876 and the momentous months that followed can never be forgotten here. In that tremendous crisis quitting his home and laying aside all other duties, Gen. Gordon came to Columbia, and remained there, working with Hampton and our leaders until the Palmetto State was redeemed.

He was re-elected United States Senator in 1879, but resigned his seat in 1880. In 1886 he was elected Governor of Georgia.

Since his retirement from political activity he has devoted much of his time in lecturing, presenting to the North, as well as the South, his lecture upon "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Since the organization of the United Confederate Veterans he has held the position of its commander-in-chief and his frequent re-elections to that position have testified to the warmth of affection in which he has been held in the South.

Only a few months ago his most entertaining and instructive book of reminiscences of the War for Southern Independence was published. It has received very favorable notices from critics in all sections of the Union. Gen. Gordon was a speaker of great eloquence and was physically and mentally distinguished.

Of splendid physique; intellectual forehead and a strikingly handsome face, only slightly marred by a scar upon one cheek, caused by a wound received in battle, he would have been selected from among a thousand of his fellows as head and shoulders taller than all the rest.

CITIZENS' MEETING FLOUNDERED AROUND.

HEARD COMMITTEE REPORT THAT LICENSE WAS NECESSARY.

Discussed This Necessity And Appointed
A Committee To Secure Information
And Report To A Third Meeting.

Having heard the report of its committee, in which it was submitted that the license ordinance recently passed by council was desired and desirable and giving a schedule of licenses which the committee considered just and equitable, the adjourned citizens' meeting held in the court house on Friday afternoon floundered around for an hour and a half seeking information of itself as to the financial condition of the town and the necessity for a license ordinance, and then appointed a committee to go to council and secure the desired information and to report to a third meeting to be called by the chairman.

The discussion, as at the previous meeting, was engaged in by only a very few of those present, but it was evident that all were seriously interested. The meeting had no definite information whatever before it as to the town's finances and, therefore, could neither intelligently discuss the necessity for the ordinance or take intelligent action. It will no doubt have a good result, however, if for no other reason than it has caused the citizens to inquire into and to take an interest in the affairs of the town.

The meeting was called to hear the report of the committee, appointed at the meeting held on last Tuesday afternoon, to report to an adjourned meeting upon the two following points: First, was the license ordinance passed by council desired and desirable; Secondly, if the ordinance was desired and desirable, what was a just and equitable basis for laying the taxation. The meeting assembled in the court house at 4 o'clock and during the proceedings there were probably 100 citizens present.

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Cromer, who read the resolution appointing the committee to hear whose report the meeting was called.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Dr W E Pelham, on behalf of the committee, announced that the committee held a meeting on Thursday afternoon, at which time the following action was taken.

First, it was decided that a license tax was desired and desirable. The vote upon this question stood 11 to 8, only 19 members of the committee being present.

Secondly, the committee having decided that a license tax was desired and desirable, had adopted a schedule of licenses, which it considered just and equitable and which he read, as follows:

THE COMMITTEE'S SCHEDULE.

Agents for, or dealers in fertilizer (other than licensed merchants)..... \$ 20 00
Agents for, or dealers in pianos and organs either or both other than licensed merchants..... 10 00
Agents for, or dealers in sewing machines (other than licensed merchants)..... 20 00
Agents for, or dealers in lighting rods..... 25 00
Agents for, or dealers in coal (other than licensed merchants)..... 5 00
Agents for, or dealers in maps, books, newspapers, periodicals

and other like articles (other than licensed merchants who deal in same) per day \$5.00 or per year..... 20 00
Agents for enlarging pictures per day \$5.00 or per year..... 20 00
Agents for retailing goods, per day \$10.00, or per year..... 100 00
Agents or dealers selling mules or horses, or cattle, either all three, at public auction only, per day \$25.00, or per year..... 50 00
Agents or dealers (other than licensed salestables) selling mules or horses, either or both per week \$6.00 or per year..... 25 00
Agents, or dealers in fruit trees, per week, \$5.00, or per year..... 20 00
Agents for, or dealers in real estate; selling or renting (other than licensed lawyers)..... 5 00
Bakeries..... 5 00
Ball, public (when admission fee is charged per night)..... 2 00
Banks, capitalized at \$50,000, or less..... 50 00
Banks, for every \$10,000 in excess of \$50,000..... 10 00
Barber, for each shop..... 5 00
Blacksmiths, for each shop..... 5 00
Bill Poster..... 15 00
Boot or shoe shop, making or repairing..... 2 00
Bottling works, soda water or otherwise..... 5 00
Building & Loan Associations, savings or investment companies and all companies or corporations (except licensed banks,) engaged in the sale or purchase of real estate, or loaning money on real estate or otherwise..... 25 00
Boarding house, public..... 1 00
Bookstores are licensed as merchants..... 10 00
Chiropractists, per week, \$3 00, per year..... 10 00
Circus, with or without menagerie, per day, with street parade..... 100 00
Street parade alone..... 50 00
For each side show per day..... 10 00
Cleaning, dressing or dyeing clothes, (other than licensed tailors)..... 2 50
Coal dealers, alone..... 5 00
Contractors or builders, (for contracts under \$500.00)..... 2 00
Contractors or builders, for contracts over \$500 and not exceeding \$2500..... 10 00
Contractors or builders, for contracts over \$2500 and not exceeding \$5000..... 15 00
Contractors or builders for contracts over \$5,000..... 25 00
Commission merchants or commission brokers, each or each firm and for each place of business..... 10 00
Cotton mills or factories, for each \$50,000, or fractional part thereof of its capital stock..... 12 50
Cotton Seed Oil Mills twenty-five cents on the \$1000..... 60 00
Cotton gin and press, 1 to 5 gins inclusive twenty-five cents on the thousand..... 5 00
Cotton gin and press, over 5 same rate..... 1 00
Cotton buyer, each firm, etc..... 5 00
Cotton seed buyer..... 1 00
Cotton weigher..... 5 00
Conveyancer, drawing deeds, mortgages, or contracts for compensation (other than licensed lawyers)..... 5 00
Dentists or tooth extractors, each..... 5 00
Dogs, upon each and every dog the owner or person upon whose premises the same is kept shall pay the sum of..... 1 00
Druggists, licensed as merchants Exchange, buckets shops (firm individual or corporation) carrying on the business or dealing in options, futures in cotton, grain, provisions, or other supplies, on margins or otherwise..... 10 00
Express companies, each for business done within the town of Newberry, and not including business done for the United States Government, or any business done to and from points beyond the limits of this State..... 50 00
Flying Jenny for less time than one year at the rate of \$10.00 per week..... 50 00
Fresh fish..... 1 00
Hotels, each..... 10 00
Horse or mule traders (other than licensed sale stables)..... 10 00
Horse or mule traders transient per week..... 6 00
Ice dealers, retail, each, house or place of business..... 5 00
Insurance companies each life fire or accident..... 5 00
Junk shop, or scrap iron dealer..... 1 00
Jewelry, licensed as merchants, Kerosine Oil Cos., having an agency or office in the town of Newberry, or a stationary or portable tank or tanks for receiving and storing oil, selling or delivering oil within the limits of said Town, each..... 100 00
Kerosine oil companies or agencies having no stationary or portable tanks, but selling in original packages, each..... 5 00

Knitting Mills Twenty-five cents on the thousand..... 5 00
Laundry, steam, or agent for steam laundry..... 5 00
Lawyers, each..... 5 00
Lumber yards, or dealers..... 5 00
Livery, feed and sale stables..... 15 00
Marble yard..... 5 00
Merchants;—All merchants shall pay a license or privilege tax according to the following schedule:
Twenty-five cents on each thousand dollars capital..... 25 00
Manufacturers of collins twenty-five cents on the thousand..... 10 00
Newspapers and job printing each, 25 cents on every thousand and capital stock..... 1 00
Oculist, or optician, per week \$5.00, per year..... 25 00
Piano and organ tuner or repairer, per month \$1.00, per year..... 5 00
Photographers, for each place of business..... 5 00
Photographers, itinerant, per week..... 5 00
Physicians..... 5.00
Physicians, itinerant, per mth..... 10 00
Restaurant..... 1 00
Stable, sale only..... 10 00
Tailor, merchant..... 5 00
Tailors, not merchant, engaged in making or repairing, or either..... 2 00
Telegraph companies, or agencies each for business done in the Town of Newberry, and not including any business done for the United States Government, or any business done to or from points beyond the limits of this State..... 100 00
Telephone Companies, for business done exclusively within the Town of Newberry, and not including any business done for the United States Government, or any business done to or from points beyond the limits of this State..... 100 00
Undertakers or Embalmers either or both..... 5 00
Warehouse, for storage by the public twenty-five cents on the thousand..... 1 00
Wood yard..... 1 00

Mr. F. H. Dominick wanted to know if the committee had any notes to show what changes, if any, had been made in the license ordinance as passed by council. He didn't think those present were sufficiently conversant with the ordinance to get an intelligent idea of the committee report without a comparison of this kind.

Col. George Johnstone moved that the report of the committee on the first point be received as information. That left the question open for debate. He was opposed to the conclusion reached by the majority of the committee.

The chair held that there ought to be a motion either to adopt or reject before the house before the discussion proceeded.

Dr. Pelham moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the first question, as to whether the ordinance was desired and desirable.

Col. Johnstone, continuing, said there were certain methods of imposing a license system that he favored, but he did not favor the method adopted by council or a majority of the committee.

The State wisely placed a limit upon the tax to be imposed upon a man's property. There were certain trades which paid no tax, while the merchants here paid their tax. If there was a phase of the question which was just it was that which would require a man who comes here temporarily to bear, not an exorbitant, but a just proportion of the burden. But the method here proposed put a tax upon property and then required a tax from the owner for handling that property. A license was an additional tax. His chief reason for opposing this system was to bring before the citizens the questions he was about to propound:

Could any one here tell him how much money comes into the town treasury as a result of ordina